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Seventy-Seventh Annual Report  
OF THE  
South Carolina School for the  
Deaf and the Blind

CEDAR SPRING, S. C.

1925



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JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Seventy-Seventh Annual Report  
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MAIN BUILDING  
School for the Deaf and the Blind, Cedar Spring, S. C.

## BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

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J. F. CLEVELAND, *Chairman*,  
PAUL V. MOORE, W. W. BALL, HORACE L. BOMAR,  
J. H. HOPE, *Ex-Officio*.

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### LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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#### SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

Cedar Spring, S. C., January 21, 1926.

*Hon. J. H. Hope, State Superintendent of Education, Columbia,  
S. C.*

Honored Sir: Attached hereto is the seventy-seventh annual report of the Superintendent of the School for the Deaf and the Blind which I am authorized to transmit to the people of this State through your office.

I do not believe the people of our State fully understand the quality or the quantity of the educational work that is being done at Cedar Spring for the deaf and the blind children of South Carolina. There are three hundred, twenty-two children in this school today and they are being educated and trained in a most efficient way and in a most economical manner. The children of this school receive not only literary but also physical and industrial training. And in addition to this the children in the department for the blind are given thorough training in music. To give this four-fold type of education is expensive and yet it is all being done for less than three hundred dollars per child per year including board and tuition. We know the people of this State do not expect or desire it to be done for less per capita.

The Board of Commissioners have carefully investigated the needs of the school for the year 1926 and unanimously recommend the following:



Item 1—Maintenance .....	\$ 95,100.00
Item 2—Repairing Buildings and Improvement of Grounds .....	4,000.00
Item 3—Dairy and Herd .....	8,000.00
Item 4—Completion of Porches and Covered Ways .....	4,000.00
Item 5—Gymnasium and Athletic Field .....	60,000.00
Item 6—Industrial Building and Equipment ....	60,000.00
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$231,100.00

There are two things connected with the financial part of the Superintendent's report to which I invite your attention.

The one is that he saved, out of his Maintenance Fund, for the year 1925 the sum of \$1,410.58 and returned it to the State Treasurer. This proves that no money not actually needed is ever expended at this school.

The other is the statement of the Superintendent concerning the appropriations for a gymnasium and an industrial building. The Board of this school realizes that the time is at hand when additional dormitory space must be provided if this school is to educate all the children entitled to and seeking admission. However we urge that before the enlargement of the plant is undertaken that these two buildings be provided for in order that the very best physical and industrial instruction may be given to the children now in school.

The State is fortunate in having such a man as Superintendent Walker to lead in this great work and we commend him and his able corps of assistants for the fine piece of work they are doing.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. CLEVELAND,

Chairman Board of Commissioners,  
S. C. School for the Deaf and the Blind.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

*To the Board of Commissioners of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind:*

Gentlemen: Seventy-six annual reports covering the work of this school have been formulated and written and now I, the Executive Head, desire to place before you the seventy-seventh annual report and ask that you, through your Chairman, transmit it through the office of the State Superintendent of Education to the people of this State. I will endeavor in the pages that follow to give you a clear and concise statement covering the activities of this school during the past year.

At the beginning I wish to state that the utmost harmony has prevailed among the teachers and officers of the school and there was no question of serious discipline before me during the year.

The report is arranged in topical form and I have endeavored to give such information under each heading as I felt was pertinent.

### ATTENDANCE

During the fiscal year closing on Dec. 31, 1925 there were enrolled in this school three hundred seventy-seven deaf and blind and blind-deaf classified as follows:

#### WHITE GIRLS

Deaf .....	114
Blind .....	41
Blind-Deaf .....	1

#### WHITE BOYS

Deaf .....	94
Blind .....	39
Blind-Deaf .....	1

#### COLORED GIRLS

Deaf .....	24
Blind .....	16

#### COLORED BOYS

Deaf .....	26
Blind .....	21



## SUMMARY

Girls .....	196
Boys .....	181
Total .....	377

## ARRANGED BY COUNTIES

Abbeville .....	5	Greenwood .....	11
Aiken .....	5	Hampton .....	1
Allendale .....	1	Horry .....	15
Anderson .....	11	Jasper .....	1
Bamberg .....	3	Kershaw .....	10
Barnwell .....	7	Lancaster .....	7
Beaufort .....	1	Laurens .....	12
Berkeley .....	1	Lee .....	1
Calhoun .....	1	Lexington .....	9
Charleston .....	13	McCormick .....	1
Cherokee .....	12	Marion .....	6
Chester .....	3	Marlboro .....	1
Chesterfield .....	11	Newberry .....	4
Clarendon .....	7	Oconee .....	9
Colleton .....	6	Orangeburg .....	19
Darlington .....	6	Pickens .....	6
Dillon .....	2	Richland .....	21
Dorchester .....	2	Saluda .....	1
Edgefield .....	2	Spartanburg .....	45
Fairfield .....	1	Sumter .....	14
Florence .....	19	Union .....	12
Georgetown .....	4	Williamsburg .....	2
Greenville .....	35	York .....	11

As will be seen from the tabulation given above every county had at least one representative in the school. A study of this distribution shows that our children come in largest numbers where the school is best known.

It is rather difficult to formulate a comparative statement of attendance in the various states, owing to the fact that many influences enter to make uncertain the value of the result. Chief of these influences is that of the negro race—it is not fair to compare our State with its 49 per cent negro population with

that of another State which may have a negligible negro population. However comparing our State with those States that carry a negro population of practically the same per cent as South Carolina, we find that for the deaf they range from Georgia, which has in her school for the deaf 8 children to every 100,000 of her population to South Carolina, which has 12 children to each 100,000. Leaving out the negro population and deducting the negro children from our enrollment we rank above Massachusetts and are well up to the top of the list. Statistics for the enrollment of blind children are not available, but we believe our percentage in this department would be equally as high. We give these facts in order that you may know that South Carolina is providing amply for the education of her deaf and her blind children and that our school is so advertising itself as to reach these children to a satisfactory extent.

The coming of the automobile and of good roads has largely removed the isolation of the people of the rural districts and has increased the education of these people so that they are more anxious to have their children educated.

Our enrollment shows an increase of eighteen children over the enrollment of the preceding year. Gradually the population of the school is increasing. Ten years ago we had an enrollment of two hundred, thirty-one as against three hundred, seventy-seven today or an increase in ten years of practically sixty-four per cent. During the decade from 1910 to 1920 our State increased in population a fraction over eleven per cent. It is therefore evident that our school population has increased much more rapidly than has that of our State.

This does not mean that blindness or deafness is on the increase but that there is a greater demand for education and that our school has been able to meet this demand.

## HEALTH

The health of our school, all things considered, was excellent last year. We are glad to be able to report no death among our children, but regret to note the death of one of our teachers, Miss Louise K. Schacht of Russellville, Ark. Miss Schacht had been with us practically one full term and was entering upon her second year's work. She was an experienced teacher, having taught for years in the Arkansas and Louisiana schools.



She died in the Spartanburg General Hospital where she had been taken by her doctor for an operation. The following resolutions passed upon her death by our Association of Teachers set forth fully to what extent she had endeared herself to our household:

*Whereas*, God in his infinite wisdom called unto Himself on November 5, 1924, our friend and co-worker, be it resolved:

1. That the deaf as a class, and her pupils in particular, have lost a true friend, one ready at all times to render unselfish service.

2. That the memory of her cheerful presence, loving service and loyalty to her friends will ever remain as an inspiration and benediction to us.

3. That her church has sustained the loss of one ever willing to contribute liberally to its causes and to all charitable purposes. Though her activities have ceased, the influence of her life will be an abiding power for good.

“With a cheery smile and a wave of your hand,  
You have wandered into an unknown land,  
And left us dreaming how very fair,  
It needs must be, since you are there.”

4. That we extend our sympathy to her devoted friends and express our appreciation of the admirable traits of character displayed during her short stay with us.

5. That these resolutions be filed by our Secretary, and printed in the *Palmetto Leaf*, and copies sent to her friends at Russellville, Ark.

Committee:

ANNIE E. DUNN,  
ADA R. MILLER,  
ELIZABETH R. FEENY.

During the latter part of January and the first part of February, we experienced an epidemic of “flu” or “grippe” of which we had about 80 cases. The type was not severe and only two cases of pneumonia developed, but these with careful nursing recovered. We had two cases of diphtheria during the year but the type was mild and we were able to prevent a further spread of this disease.

According to the latest Vital Statistics the death rate for children between the ages of 7 and 21—the ages of our children—is approximately 5 to every thousand. When we take into consideration the subnormal physical condition of the children who matriculate in this school, we should expect an annual death rate of at least one per cent, or three a year and this estimate is conservative. That we are able to keep our death rate below that given by the Vital Statistics is due to the careful diet, regular hours, strict observance of the laws of hygiene and the creation of pleasant surroundings.

We continue to weigh every month the children of the school and at stated intervals measure them. With a very few exceptions we find that our children gain normally in weight and in body expansion. During the first four months of this school year there was an average net gain in weight of practically six pounds. We have been particularly pleased this year with the gain in weight and the development in body of several children who came to us for the first time last September belonging clearly to the undernourished type: in every case these children have responded to our system of diet and training and have shown splendid development.

We are inspected at stated intervals by a representative of the State Board of Health and the report always commends us for the "Cleanly and orderly condition" of our buildings.

## DISCIPLINE

Correct discipline is a basic principle of education. The amount of work accomplished in any school or sub-division thereof holds a definite relation to the discipline of the school. The teacher who is forced through lack of outside support or from her own weakness to expend daily a large amount of her time and nerve energy in controlling her class cannot from the very nature of the case impart the knowledge or have the influence over her class that she should—it is like burning coal under a weak draught. For the reasons stated above, next to the health of our children, this question receives our closest attention. And our records will prove that we have been successful along the lines we have projected the control of our children. The principle along which we work is so simple that the smallest child can understand it and soon appreciate that he is playing a los-



ing game unless he is conforming to the rules and regulations of the school. It is the principle of rewarding the good child and forgetting, as far as possible, the disobedient child. We have many ways of putting this principle into practice and are constantly seeking for additional ones. The finest part of this method is that the child understands he has inflicted the punishment upon himself: when he sees the other children enjoying a party—and he can see it if he so desires—he realizes that he has lost something because he did not do the thing that he should have done. We are constantly selling the proposition to our children that it pays to be honest and to do right.

At the end of every four weeks we list on an Honor Roll the names of all the children who have had no marks in deportment, who have not been absent and who have observed the general rules of neatness and this list of names is published in our school paper, *The Palmetto Leaf*, which is exchanged with other schools of like character throughout the United States and Canada. This list often carries 40 per cent of the enrollment of our school. The other schools through their papers have been inclined to doubt the genuineness of our Honor Roll, because of its size. But those of us who work in the school know that if we err on either side in making up this Honor Roll that we err on the side of too strict an interpretation—to be one second late is to be late.

In this connection we would like to cite the case of an eighteen year old girl who came to us two years ago almost an incorrigible. The first year she gave all who had to control her a great deal of trouble and was constantly before the Principal for correction. Last year she was often on the Honor Roll and was called to the office only twice during the year and then only for the infraction of some minor rule.

## INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

The school buys no mattresses, no brooms, no mats, no brushes, practically no chairs, no tables, no ready made sheets, towels or pillow cases, has practically no bills for repairs, sends no shoes away to be repaired and has no bill for printing. That is the practical side of our Industrial Department. Aside from this practical feature of our industrial department, it bears a strong relation to our literary work for it is a well known fact that those

boys and girls, especially in the Department for the Blind, who are making things with their hands have a larger power of visualization; their literary work is made more practical.

The Industrial Department is very important and we hope the day is at hand when our State will be financially able to equip this department as it should be. We are doing the best we can with our present inadequate equipment but know that far better results could be had with a modern equipment.

## LITERARY DEPARTMENT

The work of this department is best explained and understood by a reading of the Principal's Report which is herewith attached and made a part of this report.

## PRINCIPAL'S REPORT

Dr. N. F. Walker, Supt., of the S. C. School for the Deaf and Blind.

In order that there may be on record an account of the work in the literary department of this school, I herewith present for your consideration this outline of the work of the year 1924-1925.

We began the year's work with practically an old corps of teachers there being only a few new ones to be "broken in." With the teacher we added last year, we now have a faculty of 25 teachers and one supervising teacher for the department for the deaf. Our enrollment for the year was 317, with an average daily attendance of over 300. This gave us practically eleven children to the teacher in the department for the white and about eighteen in the department for the colored. To those accustomed to handling normal children these classes may seem small, but where the work is largely individual work as it is with us, especially in the primary grades, these classes are none too small for good results.

We require six hours of work per day of each teacher for five days in the week and one hour on Sunday. The usual school room time for teachers of normal children is five hours per day, but this extra hour is necessary with us because the deaf and the blind child is handicapped and he must be given the op-



portunity to overcome this handicap. By the very nature of things it takes a deaf or a blind child longer to accomplish the same amount of literary work than it does a normal child. Since he has this handicap to overcome and must work hard to accomplish it, we have found that it is best not to admit our children until they have passed their seventh birthday. This is a year later than they are admitted into the public schools, but this year is necessary in order that the entering child may be older and stronger for the hard task that lies before him. We are impressed more and more as the years go by with the fact that if there is no royal road to learning for a normal child, then there is certainly nothing but a cobble stone path for the deaf or the blind child. He must therefore have sympathetic teachers and yet teachers that inspire in him the knowledge that though his way is rough and steep, still he can with an extra effort reach the summit. And we have a group of teachers that are doing this.

It is interesting to watch the mental and the physical development of any child, but especially of a child in whom one is interested and no one can fail to be interested in any little deaf or blind child—he is different from other children and excites at once your interest. While we have one group of teachers working with our deaf children and one working with our blind, when in the open with the children it is impossible to tell with which class they work—they are interested in all the children.

In this background to our report we would not care to leave the impression that there is no joy and pleasure in the work for both children and teachers. We pity the man who is so ignorant of our work as one was to ask us, "How can you ever smile working with deaf and blind children?" There is no happier group of children in our State than ours at Cedar Spring and no school that will produce more smiles.

There was considerable loss of time in the middle of the year by our intermediate and advanced children due to an epidemic of "flu." At one time practically one-third of the children of these grades was absent and the average time lost by each was a week. This was a serious interference with our literary work.

Our teachers continued throughout the year the making of their weekly outlines of the work, which were submitted to the principal on Monday morning. If the outline was not completed

or if more ground was covered than had been outlined note was made of it the following Monday morning. Together with this outline of the week's work, came the average mark of the child in each study, together with a general average mark for the entire week. These weekly reports formed the basis for praise or censure as the case might be and this was given on Monday morning. We called into the office those boys and girls who were doing good work and commended them for it and those who were not doing satisfactory work were taken up one by one and an attempt was made to improve the condition.

The percentage of those who fail of promotion from year to year is below that of the children in the public school system from the best information we can secure. While we do not believe it a wise policy to make scholarship standing a prerequisite to admission to the various entertainments given at the school, still we feel it would be wise if some form of entertainment could be added for those who have excellent standing in their literary work, provided they have met all other requirements. We believe this would give us a stimulus for better work in our literary department. We hope next year to devise some plan for the execution of this idea.

Our graduating class last June was a very large one for our school, there being nine in it—three from the department for the deaf and six from the department for the blind. These numbers are in reverse ratio to the enrollment of the two classes of children in our school, there being twice as many deaf children as blind. We are proud of this class for it was composed of as fine girls and boys as we have ever sent out. Three of the five girls are arranging to go to college—one more may be able to go later—and three of the four boys will enter college this fall. The fourth boy is following piano tuning and is doing very well in a large piano factory in Chicago. They are well equipped to enter college and we feel that we have so established them in their character that they will be able to withstand the temptations of the larger and freer life.

Last year from the department for the blind we had two girls and one boy in colleges of this State—one in the Greenville Female College, one in Coker and one in Wofford. We regret to state that the young lady in Greenville, though only in her



junior year, has accepted a position to teach next year in a school for the blind in a distant State.

Last year we had eight of our deaf boys and girls in Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. Our school has attracted attention to itself by the number of students we are sending to this college and by the stand they take in the college. Considering the number enrolled in our school, our percentage of attendance at this college is higher than that of any other school in the United States.

The work that our boys and girls are doing in these colleges, not only brings honor to our school, but it instills in our undergraduates an ambition to do and be something. When the deaf child or the blind child first realizes that it is possible for him to become a college graduate, if he will only work for it, there comes into his life a new vision and a new inspiration.

It is not possible in this report nor do we feel that it is desirable to give a detailed account of the work done by the various classes. The record of all that work is in our office, including all test and examination papers for the year, all record books, all promotion cards and copies of the Year Books made by the teachers of the classes in the primary department. But we would like to give in slight detail the work covered by Ruby Miller last year. She completed one-third of a grammar school arithmetic, covered 125 pages of an English grammar—doing supplementary composition work and parallel reading—completed a history of the United States and covered one-third of a World Geography. In addition to this she kept up her point writing and typewriting and her athletic and industrial work. All of this work, except when she showed a nervous strain, was done orally.

We were pleased to know that the President of the Southern Railroad, who saw Ruby several years ago, was so much interested in her that upon his visit to Spartanburg this year he requested that it be arranged for him to visit again this girl. He was accompanied by some thirty of the leading officials of the Southern Railroad Company. They were all pleased with the progress she had made.

We kept up and secured good results this year from our aural and rhythm work. This is work that the children enjoy and we

bring it in late in the afternoon when they are tired and it serves as a recreation for them. With the rythm work goes marching, fancy step work and pitch reproduction.

This year the Lanham Oratorical Medal was won by Milburn Shaw of Trenton, the Smoak-Linder Essay Medal by Miss Margaret DuBose of Sardinia, Clarendon County, and the Faculty Medal by Miss Birdel Way of Orangeburg. The Street Type-writing Medal was available but there was no one qualified to receive it. We wish to repeat here that the school appreciates the gifts of these medals and we wish to thank the donors for their thoughtfulness in this connection.

The additional teacher given to us last year in the department for the deaf proved a great help in our work.

We entertained last year the three Grand Bodies of Masons of South Carolina in our auditorium, showing them something of the work being done here. They seemed delighted with what they saw and expressed their appreciation in a very substantial way.

We closed the year's work with our usual public exercises at which there was present the usual large crowd—probably more than a thousand people could not find standing room. This was despite the fact that at that time it was necessary to make a long and bad detour to reach the school, our highway No. 19 being then under construction.

With a group of well trained loyal teachers and a group of happy children anxious to learn we did a good year's work and feel in this department that we returned full value for the money expended.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. WALKER,  
Principal.

## MUSIC DEPARTMENT

For the blind children this is one of the major departments of the school curriculum. It has its practical as well as its esthetic value for our boys and girls. Last year we added to the equipment of this department three new pianos and spent several hundred dollars rebuilding our old pipe organ. We did this feeling that we could get a much better exchange price on



this organ if it were in good condition. This organ has seen almost forty years of service as a practice instrument and no longer meets the demands of our school. We hope conditions in our State will at an early date warrant the General Assembly in making us an appropriation for a new organ.

Practically all the children in this department receive lessons in voice and on the piano, while the older ones are given lessons on the organ and the older boys have a band and are taught piano tuning. The younger children spend about forty-five minutes a day on music while some of the advanced students, those who are specializing in it, spend as much as three hours per day.

### PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

The two outstanding features or characteristics for which our school is noted among the educators of the deaf and the blind, are its religious and its athletic work: and they are closely correlated. One cannot be trained in the spiritual and not take a pride in the temple of his spirit or his soul. And if one is taught the beauty of his body and the laws for its government he will come to reverence and worship its Maker. Our scholarship standing is measured by the number of our graduates that enter college and by the grade of work they are able to do in these colleges; it is more difficult to measure the results of our physical training department. We do not believe it fair to judge the athletic work of a school by what a few boys may do on the ball field or court, though judged by that criterion, considering our available high school enrollment which is only fifteen deaf boys, we are satisfied with the result. But the real athletic work of the school is that done with or for the boys and the girls who know that they can never make a team or win a prize.

Recently we listened with surprise to a round table discussion of athletic directors in schools for the deaf throughout the United States which developed the idea that the girls in a large number of these schools did not receive their full share of attention and training. This condition could only be true in a school that has the wrong conception of its athletic work. We are still more surprised to learn that very few schools do corrective work

with the children, for we consider this a very important feature of our work.

We have a woman, a graduate of the New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics, who devotes her full time to the girls and smaller boys and we have a man who devotes half his time to the older boys.

Our school is recognized by the State High School Athletic Association which enables our teams to participate in all high school contests.

The past winter we entered a basketball tournament with the North Carolina and Florida schools for the Deaf. The games were played in North Carolina. We were defeated by the North Carolina team and in turn we defeated the Florida team. The Tennessee school expected to enter a team in this tournament but it failed to be present owing to a misunderstanding of the dates. We hope this tournament among these schools will be made permanent as it urges our boys to greater activity in this game.

At the close of the year we devote two afternoons to our inter-class athletic contests, awarding ribbons to the winners of the various events. Every child in the school, including our blind-deaf children, is required to take part in at least two events.

As we said in our last report, this important feature of our work is hampered because of lack of equipment. We need a new gymnasium and need it badly. We hope the next General Assembly will see its way open to give us an appropriation for this building.

## IMPROVEMENTS

The last General Assembly gave us an appropriation of \$5,500.00 for the installation of a cold storage plant and the equipment of a bakery. This money has been expended and both the cold storage and the bakery are in operation. After using these two additions to our equipment for four months we are able to state that they will enable us to operate our school more successfully and more economically. Our refrigeration is costing us far less than it did under the old plan and we are able not only to have better bread for our children but also to teach our boys the baking trade.



There was also appropriated \$4,000.00 for the repairing of our buildings and improvement of our grounds. With this money we put down more than a mile of surface treated roads in our grounds, planted out a large amount of shrubbery and re-worked practically all the roofs of our buildings.

### NEEDS

The following appropriations will be necessary for the year 1926 for the maintaining and improving of this school:

Item 1—Maintenance .....	\$ 95,100.00
Item 2—Repairing Buildings and Improvement of Grounds .....	4,000.00
Item 3—Dairy and Herd .....	8,000.00
Item 4—Completion of Porches and Covered Ways .....	4,000.00
Item 5—Gymnasium and Athletic Field .....	60,000.00
Item 6—Industrial Building and Equipment ....	60,000.00
Total .....	<hr/> \$231,100.00

#### Item 1—Maintenance, \$95,100.00

Our enrollment this year is 4% greater than it was last year and we are requesting only that increase in our Maintenance Fund. We know that it will take that amount additional to operate successfully the school during the year 1926. In this connection we wish to state that we were able to save and return to the State Treasury out of our Maintenance Fund for this year the sum of \$1,410.58. We state this fact to show that it is the policy of this school to operate as economically as possible.

#### Item 2—Repairing Buildings and Improvement of Grounds, \$4,000.00

This is an appropriation that we have had for several years and one that we feel is really necessary. When one knows the extent of our campus and the number of our buildings it is easy to appreciate that the amount requested is conservative for this improvement and upkeep.

#### Item 3—Dairy and Herd, \$8,000.00

Under this heading last year we had the following to say in our Report: "Thirty years ago we built a small frame house

for a dairy and are still using this today. We have neither silos nor equipment for cooling or sterilizing our milk. It is our desire to have an ample supply of milk for the children of this school and this we cannot have until we secure a better equipment for this purpose. We feel that this appropriation is very urgent and should be granted at once."

Our school is growing larger year by year but our supply of milk is not increasing nor can it increase until we have a direct appropriation for this purpose. We hope and believe that this urgent demand will be met this year with the appropriation requested.

Item 4—Completion of Porches and Covered Ways, \$4,000.00

Several of our buildings need additional porches to make them more comfortable and better suited to meet the demands upon them. This is true of our school buildings as well as of our dormitories. We also need covered ways to connect our Infirmary with our dormitories. As it is now our sick children must go to and from the Infirmary in the open. We present this as an urgent need.

Item 5—Gymnasium and Athletic Field, \$60,000.00

Item 6—Industrial Building and Equipment, \$60,000.00

We place these two items together as they can best be presented that way. The school has now reached that point where it cannot admit additional children without additional dormitory space and that must be had in the immediate future. But before enlarging our plant we believe we should so equip it that it can give the very best of development to those children now within its walls. And this we cannot do without a gymnasium and an Industrial building. We are using a small wooden building erected more than thirty years ago when there were fewer than one hundred white children in school for a gymnasium. Our industrial building is also inadequate and not suited for this purpose. This is the third time we have presented the request for the gymnasium and athletic field and the second time we have asked for an appropriation for the industrial building. Unless these are granted this year, it will be necessary for us to place them on a deferred list and ask for such additional buildings next year as will enable us to increase our enrollment: the time is at hand when this must be done. We hope the pres-



ent General Assembly will give us an appropriation for these two buildings in order that we may give the best education possible to the children we now have in our school.

### CONCLUSION

We now have a new cement road that passes our entrance gates. This road, completed in June, gives us hard surface connection of the best type with the City of Spartanburg. We appreciate the generosity of our County and State in building this road. It places us within ten minutes of the center of Spartanburg. In addition to this the City of Spartanburg has erected and equipped a fire station on the southern side of the city. The equipment from this fire station can reach us in seven or eight minutes and the Mayor of Spartanburg has instructed the officers of this station to come on our call. This makes us feel more comfortable concerning fire.

During the latter part of January an expert in the education of the deaf from Washington, D. C., visited our school under the direction and support of the National Research Council and made a complete survey of our work and equipment. About thirty schools throughout the United States were selected for this survey. This survey has just been completed and the experts are now compiling the data and reaching their conclusion.

In June at Council Bluffs, Iowa, I had the honor of presiding, as President, over the deliberations of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf.

I wish to record here that our State and our school appreciate your services as members of the Board of Commissioners of this school.

Respectfully submitted,

N. F. WALKER,  
Superintendent.

Jan. 18, 1926.

From Appropriation for Repairing Buildings and Improvement of Grounds .....	\$ 3,772.38
By Paid Repairing Buildings and Improvement of Grounds .....	3,772.38



## ITEM 3—COLD STORAGE AND BAKERY

From Appropriation for Cold Storage and Bakery .....	\$ 5,500.00
By Paid Cold Storage and Bakery .....	5,500.00

APPROPRIATION 1924  
ITEM 3—FOR HOSPITAL

Balance on Hand Jan. 1, 1925 .....	\$ 3,896.66
From Appropriation for Hospital .....	19,703.34
Total Receipts for Hospital .....	\$23,600.00
By Paid on Hospital .....	22,590.00
Balance on Hand Dec. 31, 1925 .....	\$ 1,010.00

## ENROLLMENT

## WHITE DEAF CHILDREN

Askins, D. ....	Florence	Cooper, J. ....	Laurens
Atkinson, B. ....	Dillon	Cromer, M. ....	Richland
Alford, E. ....	Horry	Currence, C. ....	York
Alexander, H. ....	Horry	Cockrell, J. ....	Charleston
Anderson, H. ....	Greenville	Cook, L. ....	Florence
Ammons, J. ....	Chesterfield	Cannon, P. ....	Laurens
Aiken, A. ....	Greenville	Davis, H. ....	Greenville
Bagwell, M. ....	Laurens	Drawdy, R. ....	Orangeburg
Bennett, L. ....	Spartanburg	Dixon, N. ....	Chester
Baker, S. ....	Florence	Davis, D. ....	Orangeburg
Benton, G. ....	Horry	Denton, L. ....	Greenville
Barnes, R. ....	Colleton	Dewitt, M. E. ....	Darlington
Barnes, G. ....	Colleton	DuBose, M. ....	Sumter
Benton, B. ....	Florence	Duncan, W. ....	Lexington
Bradley, M. ....	Kershaw	Dobbins, N. ....	Cherokee
Bradley, L. ....	Kershaw	Dowey, D. ....	Darlington
Brady, H. ....	Charleston	Dykes, L. ....	Lexington
Brant, C. ....	Orangeburg	Davis, J. ....	Spartanburg
Brant, W. ....	Orangeburg	Davis, M. ....	Anderson
Brant, M. ....	Orangeburg	Edwards, F. ....	Horry
Blume, J. ....	Orangeburg	Ellis, W. ....	Greenwood
Broadnax, J. ....	Greenville	Eubanks, K. ....	Union
Brown, J. ....	Kershaw	Elkin, W. ....	Oconee
Brown, W. ....	Sumter	Frazier, E. ....	Greenville
Brown, M. ....	Laurens	Fail, T. ....	Bamberg
Bowers, J. ....	Kershaw	Felder, L. ....	Clarendon
Buffkin, G. ....	Horry	Floyd, W. ....	Greenville
Burnett, C. ....	Greenwood	Gregory C. ....	Spartanburg
Bush, V. ....	Spartanburg	Garrett, D. ....	Laurens
Boiter, B. ....	Spartanburg	Gaffney, P. ....	Cherokee
Bauknight, E. ....	Abbeville	George, I. ....	Cherokee
Brown, A. ....	Cherokee	Gatch, M. ....	Colleton
Coltrane, F. ....	Chester	Gatch, L. ....	Colleton
Cooper, W. ....	Spartanburg	Geddings, E. ....	Sumter
Cherry, S. ....	Sumter	Gillham, C. ....	Greenwood
Cashwell, J. ....	Florence	Green, W. ....	Greenville
Cooley, L. ....	Anderson	Griffin, C. ....	Lancaster
Campbell, E. ....	Anderson	Guice, J. ....	Greenville
Chandler, O. ....	Florence	Huiet, J. ....	Richland
Clark, M. ....	Spartanburg	Halford, M. ....	Barnwell



## White Deaf Children—Continued

Hanvey, R. ....	Oconee	Pendarvis, J. ....	Orangeburg
Harbuck, P. ....	Anderson	Perritt, S. ....	Marion
Hardin, O. ....	Spartanburg	Perritt, Sadie ....	Marion
Hartzog, L. ....	Barnwell	Perritt, R. ....	Marion
Harbin, E. ....	Oconee	Perritt, E. ....	Marion
Hembre, W. ....	Newberry	Perritt, T. ....	Marion
Heape, H. ....	Jasper	Perritt, H. ....	Marion
Horne, E. ....	Greenwood	Parrott, L. ....	York
Horne, M. ....	Greenwood	Petrie, E. ....	Spartanburg
Horne, F. ....	Union	Poole, L. ....	Spartanburg
Hyman, P. ....	Horry	Poston, H. ....	Florence
Hyman, W. ....	Horry	Poston, S. ....	Florence
Heise, A. ....	Richland	Prince, C. ....	Spartanburg
Hill, L. ....	Abbeville	Rymer, J. ....	Greenville
Jaques, D. ....	Charleston	Reid, H. ....	Greenville
Johnson, M. E. ....	Greenwood	Rhodes, E. ....	Greenville
Johnson, H. ....	Horry	Riddle, M. ....	Laurens
Johnson, W. ....	Horry	Richardson, J. ....	Horry
Johnson, P. ....	Horry	Richardson, J. E. ....	Anderson
Johnson, Pet. ....	Horry	Richardson, H. ....	Marlboro
Johnson, M. ....	Spartanburg	Rivers, C. ....	Chesterfield
James, W. A. ....	Richland	Robinson, C. ....	Greenville
Joye, F. ....	York	Rhodes, M. ....	Spartanburg
Kyzer, L. ....	Lexington	Segrest, V. ....	Orangeburg
Kirby, F. ....	Florence	Spell, L. ....	Dorchester
Kirby, T. ....	Florence	Smith, S. ....	Williamsburg
Knox, H. ....	Oconee	Simpson, E. ....	Greenville
Kennedy, M. ....	Florence	Saville, F. ....	Greenville
Leonard, F. ....	Charleston	Sansbury, E. ....	Darlington
Lewis, R. ....	Darlington	Sauls, S. ....	Orangeburg
Locklier, P. ....	Florence	Shokes, S. ....	Charleston
Lokey, L. ....	Laurens	Slaughter, R. ....	Orangeburg
Lynch, L. ....	Laurens	Southall, N. ....	Richland
Lynch, Lois ....	Laurens	Stabler, B. ....	Lexington
Long, E. ....	Saluda	Stanley, J. ....	Richland
Martin, Alma ....	Beaufort	Stalnaker, B. ....	Anderson
Martin, I. ....	Greenwood	Stender, A. ....	Charleston
Martin, A. ....	Florence	Starnes, A. ....	Lancaster
Mason, P. ....	Lancaster	Stoney, J. ....	Sumter
Mauldin, L. ....	Pickens	Stroud, R. ....	Union
Moore, W. ....	Darlington	Strickland, C. ....	Colleton
Murphy, D. ....	Union	Skinner, M. ....	Spartanburg
Myers, J. D. ....	Orangeburg	Sumrel, R. ....	Laurens
McLeod, H. ....	Kershaw	Smith, H. ....	Union
McAlister, M. ....	Oconee	Tate, E. ....	Greenville
McCall, H. ....	Anderson	Thomas, F. ....	Charleston
McCullen, M. ....	Florence	Tillotson, G. ....	Spartanburg
McDowell, F. ....	Chester	Taylor, M. ....	Richland
McElrath, R. ....	Spartanburg	Tolson, B. ....	Chesterfield
McManus, W. ....	Lancaster	Towery, L. ....	Spartanburg
McDonald, C. ....	Greenville	Trowell, S. ....	Kershaw
McFaddin, T. ....	Clarendon	Vaughan, E. ....	Florence
Miller, H. ....	Spartanburg	Wimberly, C. ....	Orangeburg
Neal, O. ....	Spartanburg	Wilson, C. ....	Greenville
Norton, K. ....	Dillon	Webster, F. ....	Chesterfield
Oliver, C. ....	Chesterfield	Watt, L. ....	Clarendon
Owens, J. P. ....	Barnwell	Way, B. ....	Orangeburg
Owens, J. ....	Georgetown	Weeks, R. ....	Aiken
Owens, E. ....	Calhoun	Westmoreland, B. ....	York
Platt, J. ....	Dorchester	White, S. ....	Pickens



## White Deaf Children—Continued

Wilson, L. ....	Abbeville	Wright, N. ....	York
Wilson, C. ....	Lancaster	White, L. ....	Abbeville
Wingo, M. ....	Spartanburg	Wight, A. ....	Charleston
Wood, L. ....	Greenville	Young, M. ....	Greenville

## WHITE BLIND CHILDREN

Amick, D. ....	Greenville	Martin, Q. ....	Spartanburg
Black, A. ....	Anderson	Massey, F. ....	York
Bowers, C. ....	Kershaw	Middleton, J. ....	Chesterfield
Breazeale, M. ....	Anderson	Moore, M. ....	Barnwell
Bull, C. ....	Newberry	Moore, P. ....	Allendale
Bonner, Leta ....	Spartanburg	McManus, S. ....	Greenwood
Bonner, L. ....	Spartanburg	McManus, J. ....	Greenwood
Clark, E. ....	Chesterfield	Martin, N. ....	Anderson
Cooley, J. ....	Spartanburg	Ouzts, H. ....	Greenwood
Chapman, B. ....	Richland	Phillau, M. ....	Oconee
Coker, G. ....	Chesterfield	Padgett, L. ....	Lexington
Copeland, J. ....	Spartanburg	Price, P. ....	Spartanburg
Croft, A. ....	Hampton	Randal, W. ....	Barnwell
Cable, H. ....	Union	Rast, L. ....	Lexington
Daniel, M. ....	York	Rheuark, B. ....	Horry
Dickens, J. ....	Florence	Rheuark, V. ....	Horry
Freeman, M. ....	Darlington	Roper, C. ....	Pickens
Frye, M. ....	Lexington	Sanders, E. ....	Oconee
Fulmer, V. ....	Aiken	Sanders, V. ....	Oconee
Funderburg, R. ....	Barnwell	Smith, F. ....	Greenville
Garland, V. ....	Spartanburg	Shaw, M. ....	Edgefield
Godwin, E. ....	Sumter	Sullivan, G. ....	Chesterfield
Godshall, C. ....	Union	Todd, L. ....	Lancaster
Grant, M. ....	Oconee	Taylor, C. ....	Bamberg
Grubb, S. ....	Cherokee	Togneri, C. ....	Aiken
Griser, B. ....	Charleston	Thomas, C. ....	Georgetown
Hancock, McD. ....	Lee	Tomlinson, R. ....	Clarendon
Hampton, J. ....	Greenville	Tomlinson, B. ....	Clarendon
Hinson, P. ....	Richland	Tomlinson, M. ....	Clarendon
Hutto, E. ....	Orangeburg	Tyler, M. ....	Horry
Hydrick, R. ....	Orangeburg	Vanderford, T. ....	Union
Hodge, H. ....	Sumter	Walker, L. ....	Greenville
Harris, T. ....	Cherokee	Walker, F. ....	Sumter
Johnstone, L. ....	Spartanburg	Walker, E. ....	Sumter
Kirby, G. ....	Florence	Watkins, C. ....	Abbeville
King, E. ....	Charleston	Welch, Z. ....	Richland
King, L. ....	Charleston	Worthy, M. ....	Union
King, F. ....	Charleston	White, M. ....	York
Lowe, M. ....	Anderson	Wooten, H. ....	Greenville
Martin, R. ....	Greenville	Young, L. ....	Richland

DEAF-BLIND WHITE  
CHILDREN

Miller, R. ....	Richland	Lee, J. ....	Fairfield
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ENROLLMENT  
COLORED DEAF CHILDREN

Abel, A. ....	Richland	Boyd, B. ....	York
Abney, B. ....	Newberry	Burgess, L. ....	Sumter
Anderson, E. ....	Greenville	Blue, C. ....	Chesterfield
Bobo, W. ....	Spartanburg	Clark, B. ....	Spartanburg

## Colored Deaf Children—Continued

Davis, T. ....	Greenville	Massey, C. ....	Lancaster
Dodds, F. ....	Spartanburg	McCaskill, E. ....	Kershaw
Durham, C. ....	Greenville	Lowry, E. ....	York
Earle, R. ....	Richland	McNally, J. ....	Union
Edens, T. ....	Greenville	Murphy, A. ....	Spartanburg
Eggleston, R. ....	York	Neel, E. ....	Newberry
Felder, S. ....	Orangeburg	Norman, L. ....	Spartanburg
Gamble, L. ....	Pickens	Pringle, M. ....	Berkeley
Gilmore, J. ....	Spartanburg	Powers, L. ....	Greenville
Gillins, J. ....	Charleston	Reid, W. ....	Cherokee
Guillabeaux, V. ....	McCormick	Reynolds, L. ....	Richland
Green, M. ....	Richland	Robertson, S. ....	Richland
Harvin, C. ....	Sumter	Smith, C. ....	Cherokee
Hickson, C. ....	Orangeburg	Smith, M. ....	Spartanburg
Howood, N. ....	Greenville	Smith, C. ....	Spartanburg
Jones, L. ....	Lexington	Steen, W. ....	Cherokee
Kennedy, A. ....	Georgetown	Street, Z. ....	Colleton
Kelly, O. ....	Spartanburg	Shiver, N. ....	Richland
Lipscomb, L. ....	Cherokee	Walker, J. ....	Georgetown
Littlejohn, H. ....	Spartanburg	Woods, W. ....	Spartanburg
McAdams, R. ....	Greenville	Worthy, L. ....	Union

## COLORED BLIND CHILDREN

Agnew, R. ....	Pickens	Littlejohn, F. ....	Richland
Bonner, E. ....	Cherokee	Lawrence, W. ....	Williamsburg
Blassingame, L. ....	Pickens	Land, T. ....	Union
Bryson, J. ....	Greenville	Merriwether, G. ....	Edgefield
Burch, H. ....	Chesterfield	Moss, L. ....	Greenwood
Baker, A. ....	Sumter	Means, E. ....	Spartanburg
Cave, L. ....	Barnwell	Mims, J. ....	Spartanburg
Dinkins, I. ....	Sumter	Myers, R. ....	Lexington
Engram, I. ....	Kershaw	Robinson, J. ....	Bamberg
Foster, F. ....	Spartanburg	Simpson, E. ....	Laurens
Green, J. ....	Sumter	Smith, L. ....	Spartanburg
Griffin, J. ....	Clarendon	Steadman, B. ....	Aiken
Gurley, N. ....	Florence	Vinson, I. ....	Spartanburg
Holmes, G. ....	Cherokee	Whitmore, R. ....	Orangeburg
Hampton, E. ....	Aiken	Wilson, M. ....	Richland
Irby, O. ....	Greenville	Wilds, J. ....	Florence
Jeter, L. ....	Spartanburg	Washington, A. ....	Kershaw
Jackson, G. ....	Richland	Williams, G. ....	Laurens
Whitmore, G. ....	Orangeburg		



# THE MANUAL ALPHABET.



